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CHINOOK AND SHORTHAND RUDIMENTS,

WITH WHICH THE CHINOOK JARGON AND THE WAWA
SHORTHAND CAN BE MASTERED WITHOUT A
TEACHER IN A FEW HOURS.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE "KAMLOOPS WAWA."

["The shortest way to learn the Chinook
is through the Shorthand, and the shortest
way to learn the Shorthand is through the
Chinook."] "

KAMLOOPS, B.C.
1898.

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PHONETIC ALPHABET.

Phonetic Alphabet.

1° Simple, for Chinook.

^oă ^oo ^ooo ^oow ^ouă [˘]e [˘]u
 ħ p t̄ k̄ l̄ sh̄ s̄ n̄ m̄

2° Complete, for English.

^oă ^oo ^ooo ^oow ^ouă [˘]ā [˘]ai [˘]e
[˘]ū(use) [˘]ū(us) [˘]an̄ [˘]in̄ [˘]on̄ [˘]un̄
 ħ p lb̄ t̄ d̄ f̄ v̄ k̄/ḡ l̄ r̄
 sh̄ j=ch̄ s̄ z=ts̄ n̄ nḡ m̄ th̄

3° Numerals.

1̄ 2̄ 3̄ 4̄ 5̄ 6̄ 7̄ 8̄ 9̄ 0̄

of
 tio
 gu
 pa
 En
 ing
 coa
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 son
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Introduction.

The following clipping from the *Montreal Gazette* of Nov. 29th, 1894, will make a convenient introduction to this little pamphlet:—

"The 'Chinook Jargon,' or Oregon Trade language, is a curiously composite form of speech, being partly Chinook, partly Nootka, partly French, partly English, and partly the result of onomatopœia. During the early intercourse of Europeans with the West coast, Nootka was the emporium of the traffic, and the Indians gradually picked up from the sailors some English words. Later on, when traders began to frequent the Columbia River, they used the words learned at Nootka, and in this way the Chinooks, always quick in catching sounds, added Nootka and English words to their own vocabulary. As early as 1804 a *lingua franca* had thus come into use on the coast. The Nor'-West, Astor and Hudson's Bay Companies servants, and the French *voyageurs*, all contributed their share to the jargon. When Mr. Horatio Hale, whose manual is a work of authority, first visited the coast, it consisted of about 250 words. Of these 18 were of Nootka origin, 41 of English source, while 34 were French and 111 formed the Chinook substratum. That was more than fifty years ago. In 1863, when the Smithsonian Institution published its dictionary of the language, the number of words had grown to 500. Of these 221 were considered Chinook, 94 French, 67 English, while the Salish or Flathead Indians are credited with 39. The nationalities of their civilized visitors were designated respectively Pasai (Français); Kintchosh (King George, whose medals are known all through the North-West, being the type of an Englishman), and Boston (from the French-Canadian *Bastounais*.) A man named Pelton, going insane, furnished a term for fool or madman. The term of salutation—*clak-oh-ah-yah*—used to be traced to the visit of Clark, and his friends' enquiries after his health, and their origin satisfied Sir D. Wilson. Mr. Hale, however, prefers to assign it to a Chinook origin. *Tum-tum* is a sound word for heart (from the pulsation), and is used for will, purpose, desire. *Lip-lip* (to boil) is another such word, imitating boiling water. *Kole-sick-waum-sick* is the expressive jargon for fever and ague. *Stik* is used for tree or anything made of wood. *Hee hee* clearly denotes

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laughter, and is used for any kind of diversion. One of the commonest words is *mamook* (to make), and can be used with any noun to indicate every kind of operation or proceeding. *Illa hee* (ground) is also used in all sorts of ways, as *Boston illahee* (the United States), *mimaloose illahee* (death ground, cemetery), *sagali illahee* (mountain, highlands). All strong liquors are called *lum* (rum). Ship, pray, tea, sick, stone, sing, nose, soap, *mama*, *papa*, and other words, are good Chinook as well as good English. The French words adopted have mostly undergone some change, as *mahsie* (merci); *malich* (marier), *pe* (puis) used for 'and,' *lamestin* (la medicine, etc. The Nootka word *hyas* (great) is used with other words to indicate a larger animal, etc., resembling a smaller one, as *puss-puss*, or *pish-pish* (a cat), *hyas puss-puss* (a panther). The Nootka *pot-latch* (gift) is also largely used both as noun and verb."

The following Chinook vocabulary is as complete as it is necessary to have it for the rapid learning of the Chinook Jargon. A few words are omitted because they are of very rare occurrence, and would make an unnecessary burden for the memory. The more one confines himself to the words in this vocabulary for expressing his ideas, the purer his Chinook will be. Whenever the Chinook vocabulary is not sufficient to express one idea, an English word must be used—the simplest and most common that can be found. A short way to master this vocabulary is to read it over, and repeat every word of it once a day for a week or so, or, better still, read it over every evening before retiring, and again the first thing in the morning, until well mastered. If that reading is made with proper attention, three or four days will be sufficient for most people.

The apostrophe in each word of the following vocabulary denotes the accented syllable. The pronunciation is the Latin pronunciation, in which the consonants sound the same as in English. Whenever the "j" or "ch" occur they are sounded as in English, but the vowels must be sounded uniformly as follows: "a," as in "fat"; "e," as in "met"; "i," as in "fill"; "o," as in "no"; "oo," as in "good." The vowel "u" is to be sounded as in "us." The consonant "h" has a strongly guttural sound wherever it appears, except in connection with "e" and "s" in "ch" and "sh."

n. One
(e), and
kind of
is also
ee (the
ground,
lands).
p, pray,
pa, and
od Eng-
y under-
h (mar-
edicine,
ed with
resem-
-pish (a
tka pot-
oun and

complete
rning of
itted be-
d would
ry. The
in this
ourer his
vocabu-
English
common
ster this
ry word
till, read
gain the
ered. If
three or

wing vo-
The pro-
which the
When-
ded as in
niformly
"met";
o," as in
ded as in
guttural
tion with

== o: a as in fat. ==

H . o . o ha	o . o . ah
P i o b pa	o i q ap
T - o b ta	o - a at
F \ o b fa	o \ a af
K / o b ka	o / g ak
L / o p la	o / l al
Sh (o b sha	o (a ash
S) o b sa	o) e as
N) o b na	o) g an
M (o b ma	o (e am

== o: o as in not. ==

. o . o ho	o . o . ch
i o b po	o i q op
- o b to	o - a ot
\ o b fo	o \ a of
/ o b ho	o / g ok
/ o p lo	o / l ol
(o b sho	o (a osh
) o b so	o) e os
) o b no	o) g on
(o b mo	o (e om

== o: oo as in foot. ==

. o . o heo	o . o . ooh
i o b poo	o i q oop
- o b too	o - a oot
\ o b foo	o \ a oof
/ o b hoo	o / g ook
/ o p loo	o / l ool
(o b shoo	o (a oosh
) o b soo	o) e oos
) o b noo	o) g oon
(o b moo	o (e oom

== O: ow as in now. ==

. O . O	O . O . O
i O b	O i q
- O b	O - a
\ O b	O \ a
/ O b	O / g
/ O p	O / l
(O b	O (a
) O b	O) e
) O b	O) g
(O b	O (e

== O: Wa as in Water ==

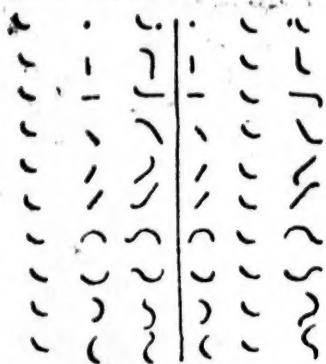
. O . O	O . O . O
i O b	O i q
- O b	O - a
\ O b	O \ a
/ O b	O / g
/ O p	O / l
(O b	O (a
) O b	O) e
) O b	O) g
(O b	O (e

== e: e, e, i, etc. ==

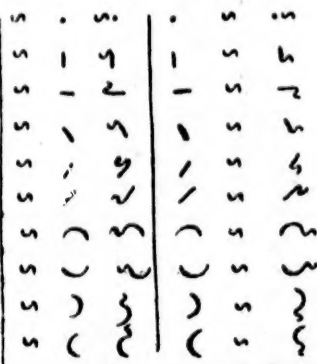
. e . e	e . e . e
i e b	e i q
- e b	e - a
\ e b	e \ a
/ e b	e / g
/ e p	e / l
(e b	e (a
) e b	e) e
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(e b	e (e

PHONETIC SYLLABLES.

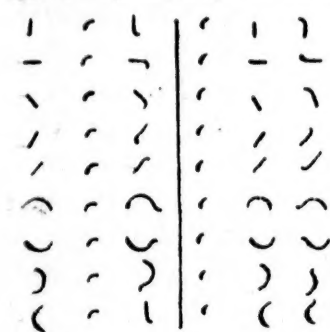
= u: u, as in use. =



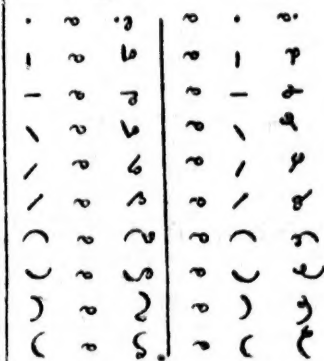
= u: ye, as in yet. =



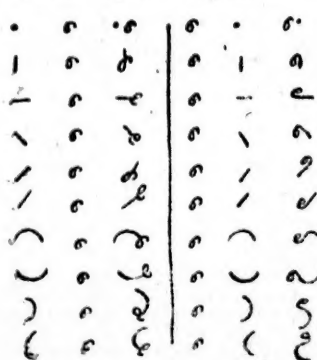
= a: an, en, on, un. =



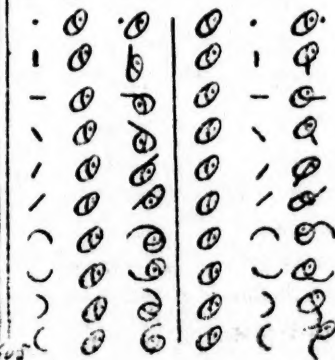
= o: ya, =



= o: i, as in file. =



= o: now. =



Althe 2 by and by.
 alta 2 now
 ankate 2 formerly
 a'yak, 2 fast
 a'yas, 2 great
 a'yoo, 2 many
 cha'ko, 2 come
 chi, 2 new
 chik'min 2 metal
 chok, 2 water
 dret, 2 direct
 ethe, 2 to laugh
 eh'pooi 2 shut
 e'lehe, 2 earth
 elaiten 2 slave
 elo 2 none
 enatai 2 across
 eskom 2 to take
 ha'ha 2 awful.
 ha'lak 2 open
 helo'ima 2 different
 humm, 2 smell.
 iht, 2 one
 ik'ta? 2 what?
 iktas 2 goods
 ilep 2 first
 ip'soot 2 hide
 is'sik 2 paddle
 it'looih 2 flesh
 kah 2 where
 ka'k'shet 2 broken
 ka'k'wa 2 like
 ka'laten 2 fence

kal'kala 2 birds
 kal'tash 2 useless
 ka'mooks 2 dog
 ka'naue 2 all
 ka'namoat 2 together
 ka'm'sih 2 how many
 ka'p'ho 2 elder brother
 ka'p'shwala 2 to steal
 ka'ta 2 how
 khell 2 hard
 kho 2 to reach
 ki'koole 2 below
 ki'lapai 2 return
 kim'ta 2 after
 ki'pooit 2 needle
 kis'kis 2 drive
 ki'u'tan 2 horse
 kla'hane 2 out doors
 kla'howyam 2 poor
 klak'sta? 2 who?
 kla'ska 2 they
 klaitwa 2 go
 kliskes 2 mats
 kloutchmin 2 woman
 kleonas' 2 perhaps
 kenim' 2 canoe
 kolan' 2 ear
 komtax' 2 know
 ko'pa 2 to, in, at
 kopet' 2 finished
 koyookoyoo 2 ring
 kwanesem 2 always
 kwaash 2 afraid

kow	6	bound	patl	2	full
kwa'ten	63	belly	pa'tlach	65	give
kwe'nam	62	five	pel	✓	red
la'ket	2	four	pel'pel	✓✓	blood
lele	11	along time	pelh'ten	✓3	crazy
lep'lep	11	boil	pi	✓	and
lo'le	20	carry	poo	6	explosion
ma'ika	66	thou	poos	6	if
ma'hook	64	to buy	poola'kle	62	night
mak'mak	66	to eat	poo'lale	62	dust
ma'mook	66	to work	sa'hale	62	above
mash	6	throw away	sa'ya	60	far
masa'chi	62	bad	saka'looks	62	pants
mem'loos	62	dead	sa'lix	62	angry
millait	65	to stay	saplel	62	bread
mit'ooit	60	to stand up	se'le	62	soul
moos'moos	66	cattle	senmox	62	seven
mow'ich	60	deer	sia'hoos	62	the face
msa'ika	66	you (plural)	sie'sem	62	to relate
na'ika	66	I, me	sit'kom	62	half
na'nich	62	see	sikoo'koom	62	strong
na'witka	607	yes	snaz	62	rain
nsa'ika	66	we, us	sta'lo	62	river
o'ihat	62	road	stiw'ilh	62	pray
o'ihoi	62	exchange	ta'ham	62	six
o'lali	62	berries	takmoonak	62	one hundred
o'lo	60	hungry	tamanoaz	62	magic
oo'hook	64	this	tanaz'	62	small
oo'poots	66	hind part	tanke son	62	yesterday
ow	6	younger brother	tat'lam	62	ten
pa'ia	60	fire	ta'ye	62	chief
papoos'	66	child	te'ke	62	to like
pasi'si	62	blanket	tekop'	62	white

le plat	no	dish
le pot	ft	pot
le prêtre	fn	priest
les anges	no	angel.
les Apôtres	ng	apostle
les dents	fn	teeth
les Evêques	fn	bishop
malic	Co	medal
marie'	Co	married
mulet	Co	mule
patate	bp	potatoes
payé'	ln	paid
pourri	b'	rotten

English words.

basket	L	help	.1
bed	L	house	.e
bone	h	ice	~
broom	R	island	g
coat	f	kettle	L
cold	f	kiss	L
cup	q	knife	e
dollar	o	lake	n
dry	f	lasy	~
eight	z	law	p
fight	z	leaves	~
fish	~	life	~
fly	ve	light	f
get up	q	man	G
gold	f	moon	G
grease	fn	mountain	G
hammer	c	musket	e

name	z	snake	z
necktie	z	snow	z
nine	z	spoon	z
nose	z	steambout	z
old	o	stick	z
papa	bt	sugar	z
pin	h	sun	z
pipe	h	sunday	z
play	z	swim	z
quarter	z	tea	z
rope	z	to-morrow	z
sail	z	warm	z
salt	z	wash	z
shame	z	watch	z
ship	z	wheat	z
shirt	z	whip	z
sick	z	wild	z
skin	z	wind	z
sky	z	window	z
sleep	z	wine	z
smoke	z		

The above vocabulary is about as complete as is necessary for quickly learning the chinook. A great many other english words are used, which it would be too long to enumerate here. The above are the commonest and the best understood by nearly all the indians.

tel	✓	tired
te'likom	→	people
top'so	7	grass
tik	7	telegraph
tik'tik	77	watch
tin'tin	33	bell
tlap	1	to find
tlawa	18	slowly
tlemon	13	soft
tlemon'tlemm	13	all in pieces
tlemonait	13	tell a lie
tlep	1	deep
tlil	✓	black
tlloon	3	three
tlloos	2	good
tsem	✓	writing
tsepe,	✓	mistaken
tsi	✓	sweet
tsik'tsik	✓	carriage,
tsil'tsil	✓	stars
utl	✓	glad
ul'kat	✓	long
wah	0	pour out
wa'wa	00	speak
weht	0-	again
wel	0	no
ya'ka	✓	he, she, it
yak'so	✓	hair
ya'kwa	✓	here
ya'wa	✓	there

Words from French.

la bouche	1	mouth
la bouteille	1	bottle
la carotte	1	carrots
la cassette	1	box
la clef	1	key
la croix	1	cross
la hache	1	axe
la langue	1	tongue
la medecine	1	drugs
la messe	1	Mass
la montagne	1	mountain
la pelle	1	shovel
la penitence	1	penance
la pioche	1	pick
la pipe	1	pipe
la planche	1	lumber
la porte	1	door
la table	1	table
la tête	1	head
la vieille	1	old woman
le Baptême	1	Baptism
le carême	1	Lent
le chapelet	1	beads
le clou	1	nail
le diable	1	devil
le loup	1	wolf
le mariage	1	marriage
le mouton	1	sheep
le pape	1	pope
le péché	1	sin
le pied	1	foot

An'kate formerly
S. T. God
ma'mook made
sa'hale (the) above
e'lehe land
pi and
ook'ook this
elehe. earth.
Kopet' Only
chok water
pi and
poola'kle night
mitla'it was
ko'pa on
ookook this
elehe. earth.
Pi And
S. T. God
wa'wa : said:
Tloos let
cha'ko come
light (tait). light.
A'yak At once
chako came
light light
kopa on
elehe. earth.
S. T. God
mamook made
ka'kwa thus
kopa on
ih the first
son. day.
Kopa On
mort the second
son day
S. T. God
mamook made
ookook that
sky (skai) sky
nsai'ka we
na'nich see
kopa in the
sahale. above.
Kopa On
tloon the third
son day

Iaka He
mash cast
chok the water
kan'awe all
kan'amoc together
pi and
Iaka He
wawa said
poos that
salt salt
chok water
iaka (be) its
name (nem) name.
Ktm'ta Afterwards
Iaka He
wawa said
poos that
chako become
dry (drai) dry
elehe. the Earth.
Kopa On
ookook this
dry dry
elehe earth
Iaka He
mamook made
chako come
kanawe all
ikta things
tep'so grass
pi and
a you (a-u) many
heloi-ma different
stick trees
pi and
kanawe all
tloos (the) fine
flowers. flowers.
Kopa On
laket the fourth
son, day
S. T. God
mamook made
son the sun
moon the moon
pi and
tsil'tsil the stars

<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>iaka</i>	he (be)
<i>sahale.</i>	above.	<i>ta'ye</i>	chief
<i>Kopa</i>	On	<i>kopa</i>	over
<i>kwe-nam</i>	the fifth	<i>kanawe</i>	every
<i>son,</i>	day	<i>ikta</i>	thing
<i>Iaka</i>	He	<i>mitlait</i>	(that) is
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>kopa</i>	on
<i>kanawe</i>	all	<i>elehe</i>	earth.
<i>heloima</i>	(the)	<i>Ia'wa</i>	There
	} different	<i>S. T.</i>	God
<i>fish</i>	fish (es)	<i>es'kom</i>	took
<i>kopa</i>	in	<i>tanas'</i>	a little
<i>chok</i>	the water	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>ka'naue</i>	all	<i>tanas</i>	a little
<i>ookook</i>	those	<i>chok</i>	water.
<i>kal'akala</i>	birds	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>klas'ka</i>	which	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>fly</i>	fly	<i>klas'ka</i>	them
<i>kopa</i>	in the	<i>kanamokst</i>	together
<i>wind.</i>	wind.	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>Kopa</i>	On the	<i>iaka</i>	He
<i>ta'ham</i>	sixth	<i>eskom</i>	took
<i>son</i>	day	<i>ookook</i>	that
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>elehe</i>	earth
<i>mamook</i>	made	<i>poos</i>	to
<i>mow'ich</i>	the deer	<i>mamook</i>	make
<i>pi</i>	and	<i>iht</i>	one
<i>kanawe</i>	every	<i>man</i>	man
<i>ikta</i>	thing	<i>iaka</i>	his
<i>koo'li</i>	that runs	<i>i'tlooilh</i>	body
<i>kopa</i>	on	<i>kopa</i>	into
<i>elehe</i>	the earth	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>kakwa</i>	like	<i>elehe</i>	earth (en)
<i>mowich</i>	deer.	<i>man</i>	man.
<i>kim ta</i>	After	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>S. T.</i>	God	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>wawa</i>	said,	<i>klatwa</i>	go
<i>tloos</i>	let	<i>iht</i>	one
<i>nsa'ika</i>	us	<i>se'le</i>	soul
<i>mamook</i>	make	<i>ookook</i>	this
<i>man</i>	man	<i>sele</i>	soul
<i>poos</i>	that (he be)	<i>wek kan'sih</i>	never
<i>ka'kwa</i>	like	<i>alke</i>	in the future
<i>nsa'ika</i>	our	<i>memloos</i>	dead.
<i>tsem</i>	figure	<i>S. T.</i>	God
<i>ni</i>	and	<i>mamook</i>	made

FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK. 13

<i>name</i>	he (be)	<i>nanich</i>	saw
<i>ookook</i>	this	<i>kanawc</i>	all
<i>chi</i>	new	<i>ookook</i>	{ those
<i>man</i>	man		{ (things)
<i>Adam</i>	Adam,	<i>Iaka</i>	He
<i>kukwa</i>	as	<i>mamook</i>	made
<i>poos</i>	if	<i>pi</i>	and
<i>wawa</i>	to say	<i>kanawc</i>	all
<i>elehe</i>	earth	<i>klaska</i>	they (were)
<i>iaka.</i>	he (is)	<i>tlcos</i>	good.
<i>S. T.</i>	God		

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS.

S. T., abbreviation for *Sahale Taya*—the above chief, God.

THE VERB *mamook*.

PRESENT.

Naika mamook—I work, or I make.

Maika mamook—Thou workest.

Iaka mamook—He works.

Nsaika mamook—We work.

Msaika mamook—You work.

Klaska mamook—They work.

PAST.

Ankate naika mamook—I did work, I made.

Ankate maika mamook—Thou didst work.

Aknate iaka mamook—He did work.

Ankate nsaika mamook—We did work.

Ankate msaika mamook—You did work.

Ankate klaska mamook—They did work.

FUTURE.

Alke naika mamook—I shall work.

Alke maika mamook—Thou wilt work.

Alke iaka mamook—He will work.

Alke nsaika mamook—We shall work.

Alke msaika mamook—You will work.

Alke klaska mamook—They will work.

OTHER VERB—*wawa*.

PRESENT.

Naika wawa—I speak, etc.

Mai. wawa, *Nsaika wawa,*

Iaka wawa, *Msaika wawa,*

Klaska wawa.

PAST—*Ankate naika wawa*, etc.

FUTURE—*Alke niaka wawa*, etc.

14 FIRST LESSON IN CHINOOK.

And so on, in the same manner, for all verbs.

Poos naika mamook, etc.—If I work.

Naika kopet mamook—I have done working.

REMARKS.

1. The word *tloos* is used as an imperative form; *tloos naika klatwa*—let me go; *tloos maika chako*—pray come; *tloos iaka mittait*—let him stay, etc.

2. *Sahale elehe*—the above land, heaven; *cold elehe*—winter, when the earth is cold; *tanas warm elehe*—spring, when the earth begins to get warm; *warm elehe*—the summer, when the earth is warm; *tanas cold elehe*—autumn, when the earth begins to cool. *Naika elehe* means my garden or my country, as the case may be, or also my place, when in a room or in a specified place. Ex.—Stay in your place—*tloos maika mittait kopa maika elehe*.

3. *Kopa ilep*.—*Ilep* means the first, ahead of. *Kopa ilep*—at first.

4. *Kopet* means, in first instance, done, finished. *Naika kopet mamook*—I have finished my work. *Naika kopet makmak*—I have done eating. As it is here it means, only, nothing else but; *kopet chok pi poolakle*—only water, etc.

5. *Chako* is a wonderful word in Chinook. It helps to give a hundred different meanings to other words. *Chako* alone means come; *iaka chako sun*—day comes; *iaka chako warm*—it gets warm; *chako tanas* or *chako man* or *chako kopa elehe*—to be born; *chako tanas aias*, *chako aias*, *chako dret aias*—to grow a little, or to grow big, or to grow very big; *chako elo*—to vanish, to disappear; *chako tloos*—to become good; *chako kaltash*—to turn bad, etc., etc.

6. *Iht sun*—one day, the first day.

7. *Iht*, *iht*, or *iht*, *pi iht*, *pi iht*, means a few.

8. *Memloos* means dead. There is no word in Chinook to signify "death." When speaking of "death," the sentence must always be turned in such a way as to bring in the participle "dead." At the hour of death—"When will come the day to be dead."

9. Some of the words have a curious origin. For an instance, the word *mash*—to throw away—is nothing else than the French word *marche*, *va-t-en*—"go your way"—very extensively used for dismissing people in the old Hudson's Bay times.

10. The word *pehlten*—insane, crazy—comes from "*Filion*," the name of an employee of the Hudson's Bay, who became insane. Between the French and English pronunciation of that name, the Indians made it *pilio*, *pilian*, and at last *pehlten*, and adopted the name to mean insane in general.

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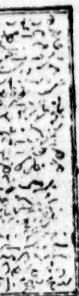
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